



# Paris Wildly Acclaims Arrival of Wilson; Foe Must Be Punished, Says President

## Calls Hearst Policy After U. S. Entered War Anti-American

Captain Lester, Baker's Aid, Quotes Propaganda Sent From Berlin by Dr. William Bayard Hale

Cartoons Used to Alienate Allies

Attempts by Germans to Create Discord Among Negroes Also Exposed

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Captain George B. Lester, detailed by Secretary Baker from the military intelligence bureau of the General Staff to lay before the Overman committee, now investigating the German propaganda in America, the information gathered by that branch of the Secret Service, to-day made these declarations about William Randolph Hearst:

1. That his editorial policy for months was "made in Germany, under control of the German government."
2. That his editorials and cartoons were designed, and their effect, if believed, would have been, in specific instances cited after the United States declared war, to prevent any effective participation of America in the war and to prevent any alliance and association with England and the Allies.
3. That his policy, when at least one editorial was published, after the entrance of the United States into the war, was anti-American.

Hale's Messages Cited

Captain Lester put into the record a series of telegrams from William Bayard Hale, chief of the Kaiser-Hearst correspondence, to prove his statement of yesterday that Hale was not only pro-German but anti-American and that Hearst knew it. He also put in "samples" of the different kinds of German propaganda which Hale peddled through the Hearst papers under German orders. He pointed out that every one of these telegrams was not only censored by Germany, but must have had the approval of the Foreign Office, and that there was not to be found in any of them one scintilla of criticism of any German thing, while they were filled with attacks on America, its President, its legislation and its policies.

Two other forms of propaganda, about which there have been reports in this country, were also exposed by Captain Lester. The first of these was the attempt to stir up trouble among the negroes, especially in the South, and, after the United States entered the war, among the negro troops. This, he said, had been managed from Mexico, and had become so serious that it caused President Wilson's proclamation on behalf of the negro last July.

The second form of propaganda was by and through the Lutheran ministers of the country. There were literally hundreds of the Lutheran clergy engaged in this, he said, some 1,200 having been so serious as to call for full investigation, while in a few cases prison sentences had been imposed. He pointed out that here are still large bodies of Lutherans, who conduct all their church exercises in the German tongue.

Before he resumed his testimony Captain Lester made a brief reference to the statement published in the Hearst papers this morning by Bradford Merrill, denying that Edward Lyell Fox, author of the memorandum suggesting causing war with Japan as a means of aiding Germany, and writer of "fake" dispatches from Germany under German orders, had ever been a correspondent of the Hearst papers. Captain Lester pointed out that he had not described him as employed by Hearst, but had shown that Fox was under agreement to write for the Hearst papers, that he did write for them, that he had credentials from them, and that he took orders from and cooperated with that organization. He said he had much more evidence on this relationship, taken from Fox's own confession and from other sources, and he would put some of this evidence in later if it seemed advisable.

Ford Suit Involved  
Representatives of "The Chicago Tribune" also appeared to make a

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Hearst Editorial Read to Senators

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—During the inquiry of the Overman committee to-day an editorial which appeared in Hearst's "New York American," April 25, 1917, about three weeks after America entered the war, was read by Captain Lester, of the Military Intelligence Service. It declared that the United States was being virtually made the cat's paw of England and that no enthusiasm for the war could be roused on the part of the American people until the nation's servility to England was ended. The following colloquy ensued:

SENATOR STERLING—Since this was published after we entered the war, and since it is a bitter attack upon England, and intended to create suspicion and distrust of England, our principal ally in the war, would it be said to be other than simply pro-German? Would it be called anti-American, since it was published after we entered the war?

CAPTAIN LESTER—There is no question about that. . . . It was anti-American and pro-German.

Ex-Senator Sterling—What would you say its effect as a whole would be?

CAPTAIN LESTER—If every official in the government service of the United States, from the Chief Executive, and every male citizen of the age of eighteen and up, had read that article and believed it, they would have quit, laid down.

SENATOR STERLING—And there would have been no unconditional surrender by this time?

CAPTAIN LESTER—It would have been unconditional surrender by the United States.

SENATOR NELSON—To Germany?

CAPTAIN LESTER—Yes, sir.

## 10 Warships of Overseas Fleet On Way Home

New York Among Battleships Coming for First Time Since War Began

BREST, Dec. 14.—The American dreadnought fleet of ten ships, which escorted President Wilson into port yesterday, sailed to-day for New York. The fleet is expected to reach its destination before Christmas.

The warships set sail at 2 p.m. They are the first to return of the American naval vessels which saw service with the battle fleet in the North Sea. The warships in the squadron were the battleships Pennsylvania, Wyoming, New York, Arizona, Nevada, Arkansas, Florida, Utah, Texas and Oklahoma.

The steamer George Washington, which brought President Wilson here, is taking troops on board to-day, and will sail to-morrow with 4,000 American soldiers.

## Many Warships To Help Welcome Homecoming Fleet

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—New York City will be a special Santa Claus to America's sea fighters this Christmas.

Leave will be granted to every man aboard the American navy vessels that will participate in the grand review to be held in the Hudson River on December 23, when the overseas fleet returns to home waters, Secretary Daniels announced to-day.

Leaves will be extended not only to the crews of the nine dreadnoughts and other craft coming home from European waters, but also the men on the twelve battleships which will be sent to New York from the base at Hampton Roads to participate in the welcome of the sea fighters from abroad.

The big naval review and welcoming spectacle to be given the fleet returning from abroad will be under the direction of Vice-Admiral Albert W. Grant, acting commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet during the absence of Admiral Mayo.

Secretary Daniels has directed Admiral Grant to send to New York twelve capital ships from the Hampton Roads

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## Haase Says Berlin Plans White Book

Socialist Foreign Minister Denies Important Documents Were Destroyed

Rule Is Called Stable

Kaiser's Fate Not Yet Considered; Food Enough to Last Several Months

By Joseph Saxe

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

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BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Hugo Haase, Foreign Minister in the Ebert Cabinet and next to Ebert the leading man in the present government, received several press correspondents in his office on the Wilhelmstrasse to-day.

With a sort of mock pride Haase told the newspaper men that the room they were being received in was Prince Bismarck's study, and the table he was sitting at was Bismarck's from 1878 to 1890. Bismarck, he said, never dreamed that the study would be put to such a purpose as it was to-day.

The waiting room we were first ushered into was the famous marble hall where was held in 1878 the Congress of Berlin, whose work, Haase observed, was not altogether unconnected with the catastrophe "of our time."

Haase gave the correspondents perfect freedom to put questions on any subject they pleased.

Compiling War Documents

To the question referring to the position of the Kaiser, Haase replied:

"The Cabinet has not yet considered the matter at all, but the White Book, comprising all documents that can throw light on the outbreak of the war and embracing the period from the Austrian ultimatum to the invasion of Belgium, is in course of preparation and will be published very soon. Similar publication undoubtedly will throw some light on the measure of responsibility attaching to particular persons. The White Book will be compiled by Karl Kautsky and Quaseh. The government is determined to conceal nothing."

Replying to my question as to whether he was sure that the men of the old régime have not concealed or

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## Sinn Feiners Victors Over Nationalist Party

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Polling in the greater part of Ireland passed quietly, except for minor collisions between Sinn Feiners and Nationalists. A close analysis of the voting shows that the Nationalists have been hopelessly beaten by the Sinn Feiners, even in places supposed to be Nationalist strongholds.

## Baker Tells Of Victory At St. Mihiel

Draft Board Members at Farewell Banquet Thrilled by Secretary's Recital

The men who administered the Selective Service Law in the York City gathered at a farewell dinner in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf last night, listened with throbbing temples while Secretary of War Baker vividly described the launching of the final drive to victory at St. Mihiel, which he personally witnessed while on a tour of the fighting fronts.

The Secretary had traced the organization of the draft machinery, had fairly eulogized the work of General Crowder and the selective service officials, when he began his stirring narrative of the gallant offensive which "ripped the Germans out of the salient that they wielded as a club over Paris and Verdun for three years, and which, spreading to the Argonne, pointed Germany toward defeat."

"I saw the battle, in which 2,600 cannon thundered on a front of less than forty miles, the greatest gathering of artillery in the world, the offensive which enabled Americans to accomplish what the gallant French had failed to do in three years of arduous trying."

"In two days those boys, whom you men had made into an invincible army, encompassed this memorable feat. It was a sight which I shall never forget. 'The St. Mihiel salient had scarcely been wiped out when the artillery was withdrawn and shifted to the Argonne Forest. I travelled on a railroad train with General Pershing. The railroad

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## Will Reform House of Lords Declares Law

British Cabinet Proposes to Eliminate Hereditary Membership, He Asserts

Election Is Very Quiet

Women Voters Outnumber Men Ten to One in Some Sections, Despite the Rain

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The reform of the House of Lords will be one of the tasks undertaken by the coalition ministry if it is returned to power in the election taking place in the United Kingdom to-day, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared in a speech in Glasgow Friday.

Mr. Law said the coalition government believed that a second chamber with adequate strength was necessary in any democratic country, but it was not intended that it should be a hereditary chamber.

The government, the Chancellor continued, intended to give the new upper house the strength that could come from direct contact with the people.

Election Is Quiet  
The general election to-day is proving to be one of the quietest Great Britain has witnessed in years.

There was a rush to the election booths in London during the early hours, but the great majority of the voters were expected to cast their ballots in the afternoon, the day being a half holiday.

In some districts, particularly those inhabited by the working class, the women were at the polls before the men, and in larger numbers. In one district in the East End of London there were ten women voters to every man. The rain, however, kept the women from the polls during the morning in the more aristocratic sections.

Premier Lloyd George wound up his speechmaking campaign last night at Camberwell by attacking the name "Labor party" because it did not represent all the labor of the United Kingdom. The party represented only a small part of labor, whose votes, he declared, would very largely be cast for the government.

The Labor party, the Premier continued, was not being run by real laboring men, but by pacifists and pure and simple Bolsheviks. It would not be safe to trust the destinies of a great empire to the Labor party until it was able to overthrow this clique.

## French Capital Gives Itself Over to Night Carnival of Joy

### Wilson Speaks to France

PARIS, Dec. 14.—President Wilson, in his address at the luncheon tendered to himself and Mrs. Wilson by Raymond Poincaré, President of France, and Mrs. Poincaré, at the Palais de l'Elysee to-day, said:

"Mr. President: I am deeply indebted to you for your gracious greeting. It is very delightful to find myself in France, and to feel the quick contact of sympathy and unaffected friendship between the representatives of the United States and the representatives of France."

"You have been very generous in what you were pleased to say about myself, but I feel that what I have said and what I have tried to do have been said and done only in an attempt to speak the thought of the people of the United States truly, and to carry that thought out in action."

"From the first the thought of the people of the United States turned toward something more than the mere winning of the war. It turned to the establishment of eternal principles of right and justice. It realized that merely to win the war was not enough; that it must be won in such a way and the questions raised by it settled in such a way as to insure the future peace of the world and lay the foundations for the freedom and happiness of its many peoples and nations."

"Never before has war worn so terrible a visage or exhibited more grossly the debasing influence of illicit ambitions. I am sure that I shall look upon the ruin wrought by the armies of the Central Empires with the same repulsion and deep indignation that they stir in the hearts of the men of France and Belgium, and I appreciate, as you do, sir, the necessity of such action in the final settlement of the issues of the war as will not only rebuke such acts of terror and spoliation, but make men everywhere aware that they cannot be ventured

upon without the certainty of just punishment."

"I know with what ardor and enthusiasm the soldiers and sailors of the United States have given the best that was in them to this war of redemption. They have expressed the true spirit of America. They believe their ideals to be acceptable to free peoples everywhere and are rejoiced to have played in giving reality to those ideals in cooperation with the armies of the Allies."

"We are proud of the part they have played and we are happy that they should have been associated with such comrades in a common cause."

"It is with peculiar feeling, Mr. President, that I find myself in France joining with you in rejoicing over the victory that has been won. The ties that bind France and the United States are peculiarly close. I do not know in what comradeship we could have fought with more zest or enthusiasm. It will daily be a matter of pleasure with me to be brought into consultation with the statesmen of France and her allies in concerting the measures by which we may secure permanence for these happy relations of friendship and cooperation and secure for the world at large such safety and freedom in its life as can be secured only by the constant association and cooperation of friends."

"I greet you not only with deep personal respect, but as the representative of the great people of France, and beg to bring you the greetings of another great people to whom the fortunes of France are of profound and lasting interest."

"I raise my glass to the health of the President of the French Republic and to Mme. Poincaré and the prosperity of France."

## Foch Clears Way for New Rhine March

Truce Change Gives Right to Seize Neutral Zone From Cologne to Holland

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The German armistice has been extended until 5 o'clock on the morning of January 17 and the Allies have notified Germany that they reserve the right to occupy the neutral zone east of the Rhine from the Cologne bridgehead to the Dutch frontier, according to a dispatch from Treves.

This prolongation, it is added, will be extended until the conclusion of a preliminary peace, subject to the consent of the Allied governments.

The message states that the following condition has been added to the armistice agreement of November 11:

"The Supreme Command of the Allies reserves the right, should it consider this advisable and in order to obtain fresh guarantees, to occupy the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine north of the Cologne bridgehead and as far as the Dutch frontier. Notice of this occupation will be given six days previously."

Marshal Foch adds the dispatch, has announced in behalf of Herbert C. Hoover, the American food administrator, that 2,500,000 tons of cargo space lying in German harbors must be placed under the control of the Allies to supply Germany with foodstuffs. The ships are to remain German property.

Extension of the armistice was generally expected at the time of signing, provided the Germans exhibited good faith in the execution of its terms. The original duration of thirty days was extended before the final draft was signed to thirty-six days. That period expires to-morrow.

## Lloyd George Goes to Meet Wilson Soon

Informal Talks in Paris Among Allied Leaders Are Set for Early in the Week

By Frederick Moore

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

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LONDON, Dec. 14.—Now that President Wilson has landed in France, the immediate plans of British statesmen that are being anxiously discussed here are likely to take shape.

It is understood on the best authority that Premier Lloyd George will go to Paris early next week to meet President Wilson and have a number of informal talks with him and other Allied statesmen. He will return to London before Christmas and is unlikely to proceed to France again before January, although other British statesmen designated for general tasks at the peace conference will probably remain in Paris until the formal conference opens.

The chief interest in the question of the British delegation to the conference here rests with the choice of the labor delegate. As far as it is ascertainable now, J. R. Clynes, the present Food Controller, is likely to attend the economic conference only, and that the actual peace representative will be either George Barnes, a member of the War Cabinet, or J. H. Thomas.

Many happenings point to the fact that the appointment has been suggested to the latter if he cares to accept. The possibility of Lord Reading acting as one of the British nominees is causing a somewhat acrimonious discussion.

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## 2,000,000 Persons Line Boulevards and Cheer Executive and Wife on Way to Murat Mansion

### Poincare and High Officials Greet Him

Nations That Start War Must Pay, President Declares in a Formal Luncheon Address

PARIS, Dec. 14. (By The Associated Press).—This is a greater night in Paris than armistice night. The city is ablaze with illuminations, the boulevards are thronged with crowds, dancing and singing and throwing confetti. The Place de la Concorde has been turned into a great dancing pavilion, where American soldiers are favorite partners. America is the predominating word.

President and Mrs. Wilson made their entry into Paris this morning, greeted by two million persons, well-nigh half the population not only of the city but of the surrounding districts. They were attended by President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau and others among the most eminent figures of France. Flowers were dropped around their carriage, airplanes winged overhead, guns sounded.

All Classes Pay Honor

But observers were impressed with something more than the magnitude and beauty of the reception—by some quality of warmth that made it different from the visits to Paris recently made by the sovereigns of the Allied nations.

The imagination and interest of France have been stirred by the President of the United States as by no other leader beyond the borders. All classes and parties in this country have united to pay honor to the United States through its President. They greet him as the representative of ideals now dawning upon Europe.

"In the eyes of the immense crowd welcoming him," says the "Temps," "President Wilson represents two invincible forces—the material force which permitted the war to be won, and also the force which will sanctify peace."

36,000 Poilus Guard Him

Thirty-six thousand soldiers, the flower of the French army, lined the avenues from Dauphine Gate to the Murat Mansion, which during their stay in Paris will be the home of the President and his wife. Alpine chasseurs and zouaves, fresh from the battlefield of Champagne, and colonial troops, from whose uniforms the mud of the Somme had only a few days ago been removed, occupied the post of honor.

They gently, but firmly, kept order among the enormous crowds, which ever pressed forward in eagerness to have a closer look at the guests of France.

President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau and other French officials met the Presidential party at the railway station, together with French and American military officers and prominent civilians, while the Republican guard band, called out in his honor, greeted him with the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Bares His Head to Throngs

After the presentations and other formalities of welcome had been concluded, the President, with Mrs. Wilson and the other members of the party, entered open carriages of state and drove under overcast skies along the appointed route, escorted by the mounted Republican Guard between solid ranks of French troops.

The route was lined for miles with captured guns and other battle trophies, and every available space was crowded by vast crowds waving and shouting their welcome—such crowds as have rarely been seen in Paris.

President Wilson was constantly baring his head and smiling upon the throngs in acknowledging his